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Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

The government is now trying to bar trusts from army contracts. We thought there were good trusts as well as bad trusts!

Judging from the "reception" the people are giving him in the European nations he is visiting, the czar must tremble at every step.

We notice that the Catholic Citizen has also swung the Hon. "Bought" Cockran into line as an advisor of the people against the danger of Socialism. Well, the people ought to love us for the enemies we make.

It is reported that George Bernard Shaw, the Socialistic smasher of conventions, will shortly visit this country. He is still active in the Fabian Socialist society, but has recently been at loggerheads with the Socialist author, H. G. Wells, over Fabian society tactics.

"Spanish Churchmen Reap an Awful Aftermath for Keeping the People in Ignorance," reads a center-shot headline in a Chicago paper. Spain has been kept in fearful ignorance and there are terrible times ahead for it until its people gain their rightful place in the scale of human rights.

The Western Federation of Miners, by almost unanimous vote, have adopted a call for a conference of all miners' organizations in the country for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive coalition. The proposition was warmly championed by Secretary Hayes of the Illinois United Mine Workers, and the indications are that a great combine of mine workers to cover the whole continent will come about.

Socialism is decidedly up for discussion in Catholic publications, being discussed in the form of fair consideration in reviews that circulate principally among church scholars and priests, and cussed sensationally by Catholic newspapers, some of which use it to wheedle

dollars out of the big capitalists, who are glad to contribute to any attack on Socialism, which they regard as a menace to their game of "each man for himself, and the devil take the rest." All of which occasions us little uneasiness. We much prefer discussion to silence—and discussion never hurt any worthy cause.

Be composed, timid friend. There is no danger of Socialism, according to Gov. Hughes, and he gives a "reason," too. Just listen to this that he got off at the Yukon exhibition:

"There is no danger of Socialism here. The reason is that the average American boy today, the same as fifty years ago, starts out from his home to see what he can make of himself and he wants the reward honesty and perseverance entitle him to."

We should think the question was not whether the boy wants the reward of his industry but whether he gets it. And anyway the quotation shows what vapid stuff our present great men can utter.

We take the following from the dispatches from the uprising in Spain, showing that the Socialists are exerting their influence to bring something of public good from the passionate revolt of the long down-trodden masses:

"The Socialists are working hand-in-glove with the revolutionists and Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, announces that all preparations for a general industrial strike have been completed and that the strike will be launched if the government carries out its threat to break up the anti-war meetings planned by the workers."

"The latest outbreak is reported at Saragossa, where women employees of the cotton mills went on strike and were attacked by the police. They were finally dispersed after the police had made free use of their bayonets. The clash resulted in a number of casualties. 'The revolutionists are preparing

for a sturdy resistance to the reinforcements now en route to Barcelona. Barricades made of earth and cement and one-story in height have been thrown up in a number of streets and hundreds of well-armed revolutionists now man their defenses."

At the recent Kenosha (Wis.) tannery strike, according to the Chicago Daily News, it appeared that the mayor sympathized with the strikers. "Which led the president of the police and fire board, Z. G. Simmons, Jr., to order the police force to 'SHOOT AND SHOOT TO KILL' if it became necessary. Simmons is a son of the big brass bedstead manufacturer, at whose big plant labor has also had a hard time of it first and last. It appears that young Simmons' bloodthirsty utterance voiced the capitalistic side of the controversy, as the shooting that led the press to announce an uncontrolled riot at Kenosha, came from that side. Had it come from the side of the men the state murder battalions would have rushed upon the scene without a moment's delay."

Federal Judge Sanborn last week suspended sentence on a young man who as an employee in the First National Bank in Milwaukee had appropriated to his own uses about a thousand dollars of the bank's funds.

We have no fault to find with this judicial leniency, and personally, the young man having been a playmate of our youth, we rejoice, for his sake, that the punishment has gone no further than the disgrace which has come to him through his false step. For it was a crime that was economic in its causes, the same as most others.

The young bank clerk has inventive genius. One of his inventions brought him offers of many thousands of dollars, which he refused. Then the invention was appropriated, the big capitalists who needed it knowing that he had not the means to follow very far in the courts.

The judge in suspending sentence—the maximum penalty would have been five years at the state penitentiary—said he did so on account of the family and the welfare of the young man. But the real reason was that the culprit came from a well known family belonging to the same class as the judge.

The judge could in such a case feel sympathy and understand the suffering and disgrace entailed, and he could exert himself to save the young man from the ferocity of the law which he considered severe.

But had it been the case of a young man from the working class, the average judge would have remained stony-hearted and would have doubtless added a severe lecture upon the criminality of the prisoner, to boot. And the prisoner would have been waved away with judicial dignity to don the stripes and begin his five or more years of hard labor.

Yet there would have been the same heart-breaking anguish of near and dear relatives, the same rights and human considerations—but what is working class anguish and humiliation higher up in the "social" scale?

In every court in our land today—not to mention the unspeakable brutality of the police courts—the heavy hand of the law is descending upon young men who have gone wrong under provocations the rich can never even understand.

It is this unevenness—this crime of "justice" that is the curse of the courts under the capitalistic era. And it will continue to be so in spite of everything until that era fades into the one that is to follow it in the onward march of social evolution.

flowed freely; it was proven that money was directly appropriated on the quiet by the government, and everything was done in order to help the government on to victory, which in this case meant an increased number of Conservatives and Liberals being returned to the new reichstag. We are all familiar with the results of that election. The Socialists, although gaining a quarter of a million votes as compared with the last election, lost through a very shameful gerrymander some 14 seats, which partly went to the Liberals, Conservatives and the Centrum.

When the new reichstag came together the new splintered and obsolete block was formed, which gave the government a working majority that was composed of the Conservatives, Liberals, Freisinnige and a few minor factions. This block held together as long as nothing important came up for discussion, or rather, no laws were proposed that threatened the interests of the class possessing the wealth. Soon, however, little differences began to arise when the demands for a reform of the suffrage or voting system in Prussia became loud; and finally, when the government brought in its bills in regard to the financial reform, the crisis came and the Conservatives went back to their old love, the Centrum, and with these again forming the old powerful reactionary majority, which a few days ago, working against the protests of the other parties and against all parliamentary laws, passed such new revenue laws as best suited the interests of those two factions, utterly regardless of the needs, rights or interests of Germany as a whole, or of anybody else.

For years Germany has been forced to live, so to speak, from hand to mouth, so far as its finances are concerned, and every year there has been a deficit, which had to be covered by new loans, new bond issues.

In order to make an end to this condition, and to pass new revenue laws with which to provide the necessary means for the increased expenses of the government, the government brought forth its plan for the finance reform, consisting of new taxes, to be levied on the various industries, spirits, etc.

It would take too much time and space to go into the long and tiresome details, which I will be willing to furnish any comrade on demand; it is sufficient for the present to point out some of the main features and those which were the bone of contention, so to speak, between the Liberals on the one hand and the Conservatives on the other and which formed the stumbling block upon which the Conservatives and Liberals split and rent the block in twain.

Up to now, and owing to the failing of the government's plans, also from now on indefinitely, by far the largest amount of the revenue, that is the income of the German government, is derived from indirect taxation. In fact, everything here is taxed, so far as I know, except the air and sunshine, and no doubt this would have been taxed long ago if that were possible.

In Germany there is a tax on salt, beer, wine and spirits of every kind, flour, theater tickets, railroad tickets, meats, fruits, notes, stocks of the stock companies, and

for a sturdy resistance to the reinforcements now en route to Barcelona. Barricades made of earth and cement and one-story in height have been thrown up in a number of streets and hundreds of well-armed revolutionists now man their defenses."

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In Germany there is a tax on salt, beer, wine and spirits of every kind, flour, theater tickets, railroad tickets, meats, fruits, notes, stocks of the stock companies, and

A Protest Against Philipp II.

By Victor L. Berger.



ACCORDING to dispatches from Spain—which that government censors, of course—the revolution in Barcelona was drowned in blood. That uprising was said by the Spanish Captain-General to have equaled the Paris Commune of 1871 in intensity and revolutionary fervor.

But as far as we can judge, the uprising in Barcelona was neither Socialistic nor Anarchistic.

It was a general revolt of the people of all classes in Barcelona against the rule of the priests and courtiers in Madrid. And Barcelona being one of the few manufacturing towns in Spain, the factory proletariat naturally furnished the greatest mass of the fighters.

The immediate cause for the uprising was that a number of Spanish capitalists and the Jesuits (who are great business men) had secured mining property on the reef in Morocco which the native Moors disputed.

The Spanish government sent troops. They were badly routed at Melilla with a loss of 3,000.

Then the Spanish government called in the reserves in order to send 25,000 more to Morocco.

However, people live now in the twentieth century, A. D., and not in the seventeenth century, even in Spain.

And modern ideas, particularly also anarchistic notions, having taken root among the working men and women in Barcelona, they resisted the enforced recruiting for the service in Africa. They simply thought that as long as the young men were to be shot down anyway, they should die in their own cause rather than for the greed of Spanish courtiers and speculating priests.

And most of the population of Catalonia sympathized with the rebellion.

To understand the condition, we have to go back a little in Spanish history.

The modern Spanish monarchy originated with Ferdinand, King of Aragon and Catalonia, marrying Isabella of Castile at the end of the fifteenth century.

However, the Catalonians have never agreed to the centralized government of Madrid. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries several great uprisings of the Catalonians had to be put down by bloody force.

The Catalonians still uphold the doctrine of local self-government.

Besides, there is also another reason.

As is generally known, Spain has had for many centuries the worst and the most priest-ridden government on God's earth.

It was in Spain where the holy inquisition attained its highest development and celebrated its greatest triumphs. It was in Spain where one inquisitor, Father Torquemada—belonging to the Dominican order, by the way—roasted over 10,000 men, women and children at the stake for "heresy" during the ten years of his reign, and tortured at least five times as many to a slow death. It was in Spain where the word "Auto da fe" was coined, and where the burning of human beings became a feast of the Roman Catholic church.

The possession of a Lutheran or other Protestant tract meant being burned alive. And in innumerable cases, people were killed for infinitely less, simply on suspicion, or because they were unfortunate enough to get the ill-will of some priest.

The result of all this is the Spain of today.

And it may be said that the uprising in Barcelona was also a belated protest of the genius of the Spanish nation against Phillip II and against the "Holy Inquisition."

As I said, it was not a Socialistic uprising.

The Socialist movement in Spain is very weak. In a country where 65 per cent of the people can neither read nor write, and where the priests, together with the nobles, still own the nation, a strong Socialist party is impossible.

Those who have some education and are not in the government service, are either Republicans and bitterly anti-clerical, or if they happen to be workmen, they usually become anarchists.

And, considering the type of government in Spain, no free man will condemn them.

Yet some of the eunuchs in our capitalist press do so as a matter of course.

Says Uncle Ike's coolie in the Milwaukee Free Press of Wednesday morning: "No measure can be too severe to punish the ring-leaders of this carnival of anarchy."

Why? No doubt the best men and women of Catalonia were in that uprising. The anarchists formed only a small part—and not the worst part.

That they did not succeed is simply due to the fact that the people were not armed at all, or badly armed, while the soldiery has the very best of modern guns.

A handful of Boers could resist ten times as many English soldiers in South Africa, because the Boers, besides being brave, were well armed.

The Commune in Paris in 1871 could resist, because 300,000 proletarians had been equipped with modern arms in order to fight the Germans. And the leaders of the Commune were bright enough to secure immediate possession of all the fortresses around and about Paris.

But the poor workmen in Barcelona were unarmed and were simply slaughtered by the Spanish troops—murdered by the sons of the Spanish peasants who are still mere clay in the hands of the priests.

According to some dispatches, a thousand men and women were killed and 2,500 were wounded in a single workingmen's quarter of Barcelona. Reports claim that the women were in the front ranks of the fight.

Since the outbreak, 130 Socialists in Bilbao, the only place in Spain where the Socialist party is strong, have been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of conducting rebellious propaganda. Among those arrested is the old leader, Pablo Iglesias, the only Socialist member of the Spanish Cortes (parliament).

The question might be asked: Has all this blood flowed in vain? Have all those noble men and women given their lives for nothing? Oh, no!

King Alfonso, the half-idiotic lout on the Spanish throne, had better take warning. While the movement against him is neither Anarchistic nor Socialistic—the Bourgeois-Republicans of Spain also know how to get rid of tyrants.

Besides—the cause of labor flourishes in the blood of its martyrs. And if King Alfonso does not drop the war and does not devote his energies to the internal affairs of his country—such as the separation of church and state, and the economic improvement of the condition of the working people—then we would not advise any insurance company in America to take great risk on the life of that Bourbon. Because as sure as the earth is moving around the sun, Alfonso, and possibly his family, will take the same short cut to hell as did King Carlos of Portugal and his son.

And neither the Anarchists nor the Socialists will necessarily have to tend to that unpleasant duty. They did not in the case of Carlos.

Victor L. Berger

More Than Enough for the Lot Has Already Been Subscribed

Since our last announcement several hundred dollars worth of stock have been subscribed and paid for. The price of the lot is \$12,500. The stock subscribed for amounts to \$12,575, of which about \$10,000 has been paid. Those who have promised to take stock or spoken for some, will have little time left to subscribe. Out of a total of six hundred shares, five hundred and three shares are now sold. This leaves but ninety-seven shares.

This is the biggest project ever undertaken by the Milwaukee movement. The amount involved is about \$50,000, of which \$15,000 is to be raised by the sale of stock. After we have the \$15,000—and it seems that we will have it in a few weeks now—building will be commenced immediately. The amount necessary for this will be raised by a mortgage or by the sale of bonds.

The rapidity with which the stock has been sold is really marvelous. To raise \$12,575 in a few months is no small task here in Milwaukee where we have a purely working-class movement. And yet after all, it isn't strange. After investigating a dozen different buildings and localities, we find that in all cases the rent averages from three to over five cents per square foot per month. It is estimated that the building and lot will cost approximately \$50,000. At a rental of about two cents per square foot per month, we will derive an income of

\$1600 per month. This will provide for all running expenses such as repairs, taxes, janitor services, hot and cold water, heat, light in the halls, renovating, bookkeeping, loss of rental, etc., etc., pay five per cent on a mortgage of \$35,000, six per cent on the stock and leave a surplus of about \$1,000 a year besides. With such good prospects it is no wonder that the working-class is coming to the front quickly with the needed funds.

Of course, the Herald Publishing Company is promoting this building, not to give anyone a chance to make money, but to provide it and the labor movement with a home. The movement is constantly expanding, the HERALD is growing, and the labor unions are becoming stronger and stronger. Our object, and our only object, is to get our own home. Our present quarters are overcrowded, and we want and must have more room. And while we are going to move we want to make sure to provide sufficient room for years to come. Therefore, while the building will be only three stories high for the present, the foundation will be built strong enough for eight stories. It will also be arranged that a daily paper can be published. Our job printing department also is crowded and needs more space. The Social-Democratic party is growing and will require more room.

So you see our concern is simply to procure a home with provisions

for future growth. But to investors the project offers not only an excellent six per cent prospect, but from all appearances the stock will rise in value. The site is in the down town business district, and its value is constantly going up.

At considerably below the rates of rent prevailing in the neighborhood the income is great enough to pay all expenses and also for the building in thirty years. This, with the fact that the land is continually rising, ought to make the stock worth nearly three times its par value in thirty years. In other words, the mortgage to be given now to raise the money for the building, being paid off at the rate of about \$1,000 a year, will leave the property free from debt in thirty years. Therefore the People's Realty Company will have both the lot and building at that time. The rise in the value of the land will undoubtedly offset the depreciation of the building. As an investment nothing better or safer could be offered.

Even with such excellent prospects investors do not necessarily tie up their money beyond their reach. This stock will be so valuable that you can very easily find a purchaser should you be suddenly pinched for money in the future. Not only that, but the Realty company pledges itself to help you find a purchaser should it become necessary.

Unlike other stock companies where returns—dividends—are never forthcoming until an income from the business is established, arrangements have been made to pay four per cent interest during the time that the building is being erected. This four per cent will not be paid out of the money paid in for the capital stock, as some have seemed to think. It will be paid by the Promotion Committee, which

has undertaken to pay all legitimate promotion expenses. To pay the promotion expenses donations from all such as wish to help the movement own its home will be received. There are many who desire to help, but can not afford to purchase a share of stock for \$25. But no donations will be received now. For the present we only want to dispose of the stock. It is going rapidly. And why shouldn't it? Money invested in this enterprise is safe—yes, as safe as any investment can be made under present conditions. Why then should anyone leave money in the banks, drawing only 2 1/2 or 3 per cent interest? Here's your chance to get four per cent while the building is being constructed, and very likely six per cent or more after that.

Still, while we are boosting this project, our readers and friends must not forget that there are other activities that must not be overlooked. In fact, the new building should not detract one iota from meeting the big deficit left over from the spring and fall campaigns. It is strictly only to those looking for a fine investment that we are now appealing. Remember, the Social-Democratic party is still deeply in debt. Leave no stone unturned to clear this off immediately. There will soon be another campaign and not a single penny of debt must be left by that time.

Therefore, comrades, do your duty. Make your donations to the party at once! This will help the propaganda of Socialism and will wipe out the debt! Do not overlook this and don't let it off. Take a swipe at the debt! Hit it hard! Give it a knock-out blow! Help one or the other if you can. Both is better still. Send your donations for the deficit to E. T. Melms. Send the stock subscription to H. W. Bistorius. Here are the blanks.

To E. T. Melms, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Find enclosed \$..... which please apply to Spring Campaign Fund, it being understood that the balance of said fund, if any, after all expenses of the campaign have been paid, is to be applied to the fall campaign deficit.

Name

Address

Cash Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. .600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.

To H. W. Bistorius, Treasurer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable shares of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, treasurer, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent each, due and payable quarterly after date on the next succeeding first days of January, April, July and October. Enclosed herewith find for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance every three months thereafter as above enumerated. The subscriber is to receive four (4) per cent interest per year from date of payment in full of this subscription to and including December 31, 1910, and payable July 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911.

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Lawyers and the Workless

Learn that Harvest Fields are Crying for "Hands"

Some Points in the Situation They Probably Overlook. City Workers Not Sued, and the Reasons Why

By Murray S. Schloss
(Written for the HERALD.)

IF the unemployment problem—that greatest of immediate questions for all grades of labor—remains unsolved by day after tomorrow, you'll know whom to blame. The "Commercial Law League" of America, has been convening, and demurring and alleging and in-juncting, and disporting itself generally, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., round the corner or so from Senator Aldrich's home.

Assistant Secretary McHarg, of the National Department of Commerce and Labor, chose this merry gathering of banditti to read a paper. Let's take up his principal whine:

The cities are filled with out-of-works, while the farmers are crying in vain for help to harvest their crops. That's it.

Why doesn't the unemployed shoemaker of Lynn, Mass., or printer of Newark, N. J., take the first train for Podunk county, south central Kansas, and go to work? And if he's got a family, take 'em along. The western country air'll do 'em good. Cost \$25 or \$50 you say? What of it? The average unemployed man spends that much every day for whiskey. If you don't believe it, ask the first capitalist you meet.

Of course, Mr. McHarg probably forgot to mention a few little points that a hair-splitting labor agitator might lay stress on. For instance, that it takes a lot of training and a terrific lot of muscle power to do farm work so as to be worth your salt in harvesting crops. That special farm training and great muscle power the average city worker hasn't got after years of specialized confining labor in town at a trade.

And the man out of work is likely to be, very often, the man who has so far worked himself out piling up wealth for the clients of the

"Commercial Law league" that he isn't a first class city slave any more, to say nothing of working in the country 12 or 16 hours every day.

Or, maybe he was born tired, which means that his parents before him were overworked or otherwise sapped of their vitality by the capitalist regime. Besides, the disturbing demagogue might go on, the average harvesting season, during which extra help is needed, lasts only about six weeks. How is Mr. Unemployed going to support himself and his dependents the other 46 weeks. And if he gets \$30 a month and board—in some cases, especially if he's a corking good "hand," he may get a little more—how is he going to get back to a center of population in another part of the country where he has the best chance of finding work at his trade? And how look after his own while watching and waiting for some good, nice, kind, pot-bellied capitalist to give him a precarious job?

But one can't expect so high and glorious a personage as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor McHarg to take notice of such small details as these.

It is the clients of the Commercial Law league who either employ you, or turn you out to starve or steal, who blackmail you, and toss you on the rubbish heap in a few years, when they've worked you out, all at their own sweet pleasure.

It is the members of the Commercial Law league, paid fighters for their clients and getters of injunctions against you, who are elected to congress and the legislatures to make laws—BY YOUR VOTES.

There are lots of them on the Republican ticket—and their fellow partisans in office act in harmony with them. There are plenty of them on the Democratic ticket—and they rule the roost there.

New York.

Municipal Ownership

The Dallas city water system is a success from every standpoint. Not only does the city get at least as good service as a private company would give, but it gets it cheaper. Besides, all the water-works employees have an eight-hour day. And still the plant pays a big profit every year. This year, for example, out of the water receipts \$55,000 will be paid on the interest and sinking fund of the new \$500,000 bonds, thus providing for its own capital for improvements. Then \$65,000 will be spent on sewer extensions. —The Laborer, Dallas, Tex.

The Oriental Labor Giant

The magnitude and efficiency of the mighty labor giant the western world has taken so much pains to arouse to activity in China and other oriental countries is suggested by a report from Shanghai, China, upon an attempt by American manufacturers to introduce motor trucks and wagons into that city to do its carrying business, from the heaviest down to small parcels sold by retail stores. It was found that such conveyances could not compete with the coolie carriers of the city, who are strong, quick on foot, reliable, capable of carrying heavy loads in wheelbarrows, handcarts or suspended from the shoulders, and who will work many hours daily for 8 to 10 cents. Neither horses nor motors can compete successfully with such human labor.

It is not reassuring to recall that that labor can easily be taught to operate the labor-saving machines commonly used in the industrial arts by us westerners; which in turn suggests the tremendous possibilities of production by such labor when equipped as our factory.

operatives are. That industrial giant has been awakened and is not likely to again pass into its old lethargic slumber, which means that it must be reckoned with in the not distant future, with results that time and experience only can reveal.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

After Unions Are Crushed—What Then?

Nine years ago, so the story runs, J. Pierpont Morgan, during the adjustment of the steel workers' strike of 1901, in a burst of rage said to Theodore Shaffer, then president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

"I'll smash your union for this!" There is another strike in progress in the mills of the United States Steel corporation now, and not a union man is at work in any of them. Morgan has driven the union out, just as he vowed he would drive it from shops which employed about 130,000 men, most of them skilled mechanics. In 1901 there were 60,000 union men in the steel mills and 40,000 other workers were non-union, "Morgantized" men. In 1906 the same mills were employing 21,000 union and 87,000 non-union men. In the early part of the present year the figures stood at 8,000 unionists and 110,000 non-unionists. When these 8,000 men struck against a reduction in wages, the steel corporation declared that the 15 mills in which the men struck would hereafter run as "open shops."

If the trust is able to defeat these 8,000 men, Morgan will have kept his word. The union will be smashed in the mills of the steel trust. When this job is completed Mr. Morgan will be able to say just how many nickels and dimes per day he will pay to each of 130,000 men without fear of interference. Unorganized, the men will not be able to force wages upward toward the rising cost of living. But if they try to find employment in independent mills they will simply glut the market with surplus labor and compel lower wages thereby. If they go into other lines of employment they must leave all their previous skill and experience behind them and begin in the apprentice class—and that won't raise their wages. There will nothing for these men to do but to accept the conditions and make the best of them—or perhaps join the ranks of Socialism.

The Steel Trust, with its heel on the necks of 130,000 men, will more than ever be able to dictate legislation in the national congress for its own benefit, make such prices for its products as it pleases and devise such snares as it may deem surest to crush competition. The crushing out of unionism may precipitate greater dangers in this great American republic than are even dreamed of by the Morgans, the Parrys and the rest of the industrial Napoleons, who are opposed to the only organizations which now voice the protests of the great, toiling industrial army.—Detroit Evening News.

Why Editors Dun

The following appears on a bill head of a western country weekly: "Suppose that a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat a year, and sells this to 1,000 persons in all parts of the country, a great portion of them saying, 'I will hand you a dollar in a short time.' The farmer does not want to be small, and says, 'All right.' Soon the 1,000 bushels are gone and he has nothing to show for it, and then he realizes that he has fooled away his whole crop and its value is due in a thousand little dribbles, consequently he is seriously embarrassed in business because his debtors, each owing him one dollar, treat it as a small matter, and think it would not help much. Continue this kind of business year in and year out, as the publisher does, and how long will he stand it?"

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?" Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is just what we need. Please send me 25 worth of them." Theodore Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "My brother, Eugene, is too ill to write you. I will, however, say, your pamphlet is clear, forceful and convincing, and we hope it may have the wide circulation it deserves." P. O. Christman of Crescent, Nev., writes: "Your pamphlet sets forth the true doctrine in such plain, direct, and convincing way that it would seem none could read and not be convinced. It should go into every household in the land. It carries in its simple, truthful message to man a greater saving power than our combined army and navy."

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Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

NEW SOCIALIST GAME

The Class Struggle

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The Baron of Jauioz Breton Ballad of the Fourteenth Century

AS I was at the river washing, I heard the sighing of the bird of death: Good little Jina, you do not know it, but you are sold to the Baron of Jauioz.

"Is it true that I was sold to old Jauioz?"

"My poor little darling, I know nothing about it; ask your father."

"My nice, good father, tell me now—is it true that I am sold to Loys le Jauioz?"

"My beloved child, I know nothing about it; ask your brother."

"Lannik, my brother, tell me now—is it true that I am sold to that lord there?"

"Yes; you are sold to the Baron, and you must be off at once. Your price is paid—fifty crowns of the white silver, and as much of the yellow gold."

She had not gone far from the hamlet when she heard the ringing of the bells; whereat she wept.

"Adieu, Saint Ann! Adieu, bells of my fatherland; Bells of my village church, adieu!"

"Take a seat and rest thee till the repast is ready."

The lord sat near the fire; his beard and hair all white, and his eyes like living coals.

"Behold the young maiden whom I have desired this many a day! Come, my child; let me show thee, crown by crown, how rich I am; come, count with me, my beauty, my gold and my silver."

"I should like better to be with my mother, counting the chips on the fire."

"Let us descend into the cellar and taste of the wine that is sweet as honey."

"I should like better to taste the meadow stream whereof my father's horses drink."

"Come with me, from shop to shop, to buy thee a holiday cloak."

"I should like better a linsey petticoat that my mother has woven for me."

"Ah, that my tongue had been blithered when I was such a fool as to buy thee."

"Since nothing will comfort thee!"

"Dear little birds, as you fly, I pray you, listen to me: You are going to the village whither I cannot. You are merry, but I am sad."

"Remember me to my playmates."

"To the good mother who brought me to light, And to the father who reared me; and tell my brother I forgive him."

Two or three months have passed and gone, when, as the family are sleeping, A sweet voice is heard at the door.

"My father, my mother! for God's sake, pray for me— Your daughter lies dead on her bier."

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XI.

SOCIALISM.

JOHN SMITH, do you know what Socialism is? You have heard it denounced many a time, and it is said that you do not believe in it; but you do not know what it is.

Good or bad, wise or foolish, it is all I have to offer you ready for the many evils of which I have been complaining.

Good or bad, wise or foolish, Socialism is the only remedy in sight. None of its opponents none of your friends, the members of congress, old-time union leaders, editors, parsons, priests, lawyers, and men of substance have any remedy to offer at all.

Some of them are sorry, or profess to be sorry, that there is so much misery in the land; some of them offer a little mild charity, and some a little feeble legislation, but there is no great, radical cure to be heard of except Socialism.

What is Socialism? I am going to tell you, and I ask you to listen patiently, and to judge fairly. You have heard Socialism reviled by speakers and writers. You know that the pope has denounced it, and that bishops have denounced it. You know that men like Herbert Spencer, August Belmont and Theodore Roosevelt have written and spoken against it, and doubtless you have got an idea that it is as unworthy, as unwise and as unworkable as such men say it is. Now, I will describe it for you, and you shall draw your own conclusions.

But, before I tell you what Socialism is, I must tell you what Socialism is not. For half our time as champions of Socialism is wasted in denials of false descriptions of Socialism; and, to a large extent, the anger, the ridicule and the argument of the opponents of Socialism are hurled against a Socialism which has no existence except in their own heated minds.

Socialism does NOT consist in violently seizing upon the property of the rich and sharing it out amongst the poor.

Socialists do NOT propose, by a single act of congress, or by a sudden revolution, to put all men on an equality, and compel them to remain so. Socialism is NOT a wild dream of a happy land where the apples will drop off the trees into our open mouths, the fish come out of the rivers and fry themselves for dinner, and the looms turn out ready-made suits of velvet with gold buttons without the trouble of coaling the engine. Neither is it a dream of a nation of stained-glass angels who never say damn, who always love their neighbors better than themselves, and who never need to work unless they wish to do so.

No; Socialism is none of these things. It is a scientific scheme of national government, entirely wise, just, and practical. And now let us see.

For convenience sake, Socialism is generally divided into two kinds. These are called:

1. Practical Socialism.

2. Ideal Socialism.

Really, they are only part of one whole, Practical Socialism being a kind of preliminary step toward Ideal Socialism, so that we might with more reason call them Elementary and Advanced Socialism.

I am an Ideal Socialist, and desire to have the whole Socialistic program come about.

Practical Socialism is so simple that a child may understand it. It is a kind of national scheme of co-operation, managed by the state—that is, the people. Its program consists, essentially, of one demand—that the natural resources and instruments of production shall be the common property of the people, and shall be used and governed by the people for the people.

Make the land and all the instruments of production collective property; put all farms, mines, mills, ships, railways and shops under state control, so you have already put the postal and telegraphic services under state control—and Practical Socialism is accomplished.

The postal service is the standing proof of the capacity of the state to manage the public business with economy and success.

That which has been done with the postoffices may be done with mines, public utilities, railways, and factories.

The difference between Socialism and the state of things now in existence will now be plain to you.

At present, the land does not belong to the people, but to a few rich men. The mines, mills, ships, shops, canals, railways, houses, docks, harbors, and machinery do not belong to the people, but to a few rich men.

Socialists say that this arrangement is unjust and unwise; that it entails waste as well as misery, and that it would be better for all, even for the rich, that the natural resources and other instruments of production should become the property of the state, just as the postoffices have become the property of the state.

Socialists demand that the state shall manage the railways, and the mines, and the mills, just as it now manages the postoffices.

Socialists declare that if it is wicked and foolish, and impossible, for the state to manage the factories, mines and railways, then it is wicked and foolish, and impossible, for the state to manage the postoffices.

Socialists declare that as the state carries the people's letters more cheaply and more efficiently than they were carried by private enterprise, so it could grow corn, and weave cloth, and work the railway systems more cheaply and more efficiently than they are now worked by private enterprises.

UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW BOOKLET ON THE BIGGEST PROBLEM

Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country.

Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit.

In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to stir inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in.

Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as Its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question.

Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meaning—continuing his investigations.

The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations.

The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Panic and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with special accuracy and completeness.

We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness.

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Socialists point out that if all the industries of the nation were put under public control, all the profit, which now goes into the hands of a few idle men, would go into the coffers of the state—which means that the people would enjoy the benefit of all the wealth they create.

This, then, is the basis of Socialism, that our country should be owned by our people, and managed for their benefit, instead of being owned by a few rich idlers, and mismanaged by them for the benefit of themselves.

But Socialism means more than the mere transference of the wealth of the nation to the nation.

Socialism would not end mere competition. Where it found two factories engaged in under-cutting each other, at the price of long hours and low wages to the workers, it would step in and fuse the two concerns into one, save an immense sum in the cost of working and finally produce more goods and better goods at a lower figure than were produced before.

But Practical Socialism would do more than that. It would educate the people. It would provide cheap and pure food. It would extend and elevate the means of study and amusement. It would foster literature, and science, and art. It would encourage and reward genius and industry. It would abolish sweating and jerry work. It would demolish the slums and erect good and handsome dwellings. It would compel all men to do some kind of useful work. It would create and nourish the craftsman's pride in his craft. It would protect women and children. It would raise the standard of health and morality; and it would take the sting out of pauperism by paying pensions to honest workers no longer able to work.

Why nationalize the resources and instruments of production? To save waste; to save panics; to avert trade depressions, famines, strikes, and congestion of industrial centers; and to prevent greedy and unscrupulous sharpers from enriching themselves at the cost of the national health and prosperity. In short, to replace anarchy and war by law and order. To keep the wolves out of the fold, to tend and fertilize the field of labor, instead of allowing the wheat to be strangled by the taxes, and to regulate wisely the distribution of the seed-corn of industry so that it might no longer be scattered broadcast—some falling on rocks, and some being eaten up by the birds of the air.

I will now give you one example of the difference between Socialism and the existing system.

Take the soap trade: There is one firm which spends over \$500,000 a year in advertisements, and the head of that firm makes \$500,000 a year in profits. Socialism would save all that advertisement, and would pay a manager a reasonable salary and produce the soap at less than its present cost, whilst paying the workers good wages for shorter hours than they now work.

You will observe that under Practical Socialism there would be wages paid; and, probably, the wages of managers would be higher than the wages of workmen; and the wages of artists, doctors, and other clever and highly trained men would be higher than those of weavers or navies.

Under Ideal Socialism there would probably be no money at all, and no wages. The industry of the country would be organized and managed by the nation, much as the postoffice now is; goods of all kinds would be produced and distributed for use, and not for sale, in such quantities as were needed, hours of labor would be fixed, and every citizen would take what he or she desired from the common stock. Food, clothing, lodging, fuel, transit, amusements, and all other things would be absolutely free, and the only difference between a statesman and a miner would be the difference of rank and occupation.

I have now given you a clear idea of what Socialism is. If I wrote another hundred pages I could tell you no more. But two important tasks remain for me to do.

First, to give you some idea of the means by which I think Socialism could be established.

Secondly, to answer the chief arguments commonly used against Socialism by its opponents.

What we have to find out is, can Socialism be established, and how?

And is Socialism just and desirable; and practicable if we can succeed in getting it?

(Continued next week.)

Why Workingmen Drink

—and why rich men drink, for that matter—is a question worth getting the answer to.

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The state committees of Idaho and Iowa have appropriated the respective amounts of \$10.10 and \$5.00 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

German Political Situation
(Continued from page 1.)

a host of other things too numerous to mention. If a house or a piece of land is sold the government takes 2 per cent of the sum paid as tax. If you live in a city, you pay 2 marks living tax (Wohnsteuer), and everyone, man or woman, having an income of more than 500 marks (\$125.00) yearly pays an income tax. I don't want to say whether these taxes are fair or not. I merely want to show that everything taxable had about already been taxed when the new reichstag assembled.

Now, it is an open secret that the large landed estates in Prussia are undervalued from 50 to 100 per cent, and in consequence pay taxes that are far too low. There have been cases known where a rich landowner who gave his daughters, when they married, a dowry of from 100,000 to 200,000 marks, paying less income taxes than the village schoolmaster with the minimum salary of 1,500 marks a year. So you can see that tax-dodging is a fine art among the props and pillars of the Prussian throne, also. Now, the government revenue bill provided for a graduated inheritance tax. That is, it is proposed to take a small percentage of the money, or value, that was left behind when some rich man or landowner died, as a tax, and a help toward running the government. But although every fair-minded man and no doubt by far the greater majority of the German people were in favor of this inheritance tax, the Conservatives would have none of it. For, mind you, it wasn't the tax on the inheritance alone that they did not want; by far the greater fear was that the government in order to be able to collect this tax would endeavor to learn the real value of the estate left by the deceased, and then the tax-dodging would have been a devil of a row, for there

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THE EVOLUTION OF PROLETARIAT—By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is a non-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, price \$1.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 6th St., Milwaukee

The End of Unionism—By Robert Hunter

[Written for the HERALD.]

I REALLY feel sorry for your people," he said. We were sitting in a committee room of the senate.

"The senators and congressmen here know what is going on. The leading men in the country come here to talk over plans and they are determined to crush unionism and Socialism. In the next few years," he went on, "you will have the fight of your life. Every agency that money can command will be used to destroy you. Have you ever realized all you are up against?" he asked.

"Perhaps not," I answered.

"Well, let me tell you." He pulled out a drawer of his desk and rest his foot upon it and threw himself back in his chair. "The most dangerous and subtle thing is corruption. The Civic Federation is using that method with masterly skill. It doesn't buy leaders outright. That could not be done. It wins them with dinners, conferences, patronage. The second method is warfare. The Manufacturers' Association takes care of that. Wherever there is a strike it supplies the funds, leads the battle and uses its vast influence, financial and political, to crush the strike. The third method is disruption. The hired men of the Civic Federation and other organizations, foment division inside of the organization. They divide the sheep from the goats. The radicals from the conservatives. They

awaken suspicion and hatred by creating two warring factions that make united action in the labor movement impossible. Above all they want to drive Socialists out of the unions and to force them to declare war on unions."

"The Civic Federation?" I asked.

"Yes, the Civic Federation as well as other organizations. It is the work of all organizations and the game is to divide you," he replied.

"Spies, traitors and false leaders are employed to foment disorder and to create division. They supply reports to the bosses, keep them informed as to what is going on and in time of strike use their efforts to encourage violence and other causes for bringing in the militia."

"Yes, that I know," I replied.

"And the greatest power wielded by the opponents of unionism is their political power. They own the political machine and through them control the police, the militia, the governors, the legislators, and the courts. When a strike is too powerful to be overcome by any of the methods I speak of, they then force the state to take a hand and through some arm of the government break the strike. The injunction is the supreme weapon, but how often we see now the courts trying up the funds of the union, suppressing all the rights of the union and even sending to jail the leaders of the union."

"But this opposition," I declared, "will strengthen unionism in the end, not weaken it."

Our Women's Circle Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Dropping of the Bars
In the face of so vital and so radical a change in human life as this change of economic base in the position of women, it is well to call attention more at length to the illustrations of every-day facts in our common lives, which he who runs may read, if he knows how to read. We do not, as a rule, know how to read the most important messages to humanity—the signs of the times. Historic crises, which have been slowly maturing, burst upon us in sudden birth before the majority of the people imagine that anything is going on. The first gun fired at Fort Sumpter was an extreme surprise to most of the citizens of the Union. The Boston Tea Party was, no doubt, an unaccountable piece of insolence to many worthy Britons. When the "deluge" did pour over the noblesse of France, few had been really foreseeing enough to avoid it.

Fortunately, the laws of social evolution do not wait for our recognition or acceptance; they go straight on. And this greater and more important change than the world has ever seen, this slow emergence of the long-suppressed human female to full racial equality, has been going on about us long enough to be observed. It is seen more prominently in this country than in any other, for many reasons.

The Anglo-Saxon blood, that English mixture of which Tennyson sings—"Saxon and Norman and Dane though we be"—is the most powerful expression of the latest current of fresh racial life from the north; from those sturdy races where the women were more like men, and the men no less manly because of it. The strong, fresh spirit of religious revolt in the new church that protested against and broke loose from the old, woke and stirred the soul of woman as well as the soul of man, and in the equality of martyrdom the sexes learned to stand side by side. Then, in the daring and exposure, the strenuous labor and bitter hardship of the pioneer life of the early settlers, woman's very presence was at a premium, and her labor had a high economic value. Sex-dependence was most unfeeling. She, who moulded the bullets and loaded the guns while the men fired them, was co-defender of the home and young. She, who carded and dyed and wove and spun was co-provider for the family. Men and women prayed together, worked together and fought together in comparative equality. More than all, the development of democracy has brought to us the fullest individualization that the world has ever seen. Although politically expressed by men alone, the character it has produced is inherited by their daughters. The federal democracy in its original union, reacting upon individuals, has so strengthened, freed, emboldened, the human soul in America that we have thrown off slavery, and with the same impulse have set in motion the long struggle toward securing woman's fuller equality before the law.

This struggle has been carried on unflinchingly for fifty years, and fast nears its victorious end. It is not only in the four states where full suffrage is exercised by both sexes, nor in the twenty-four where partial suffrage is given to women, that we are to count progress; but in the changes legal and social, mental and physical, which mark the advance of the mother of the world toward her full place. Have you

not all observed, the change even in size of the modern woman, with its accompanying strength and agility? The Gibson Girl and the Duchess of Towers—these are the new women; and they represent a noble type, indeed. The heroines of romance and of a today are of a different sort from the Evelinas and Arabellas of the last century. Not only do they look differently, they behave differently. The false sentimentality, the false delicacy, the false modesty, the utter falseness of elaborate compliment and servile gallantry which went with the other falsehoods—all these are disappearing. Women are growing honest, braver, stronger, more healthful and skillful and able and free, more human in all ways.

The change in education is in large part a cause of this. Progressively a consequence. Day by day the bars go down. More and more the field lies open for the mind of woman to glean all it can, and it has responded most eagerly. Not only our pupils, but our teachers, are mainly women. And the clearness and strength of the brain of the woman prove continually the injustice of the clamorous contempt long poured upon what was scornfully called "the female mind." There is no female mind. The brain is not an organ of sex. As well speak of a female liver.

Woman's progress in the arts and sciences, the trades and professions, is steady; but it is most unwise to claim from these relative advances the superiority of women to men, or even their equality, in these fields. What is more to the purpose and easily to be shown is the superiority of the woman of today to those of earlier times, the immense new development of racial qualities in the sex. No modern proverb, if we expressed ourselves in proverbs now, would speak with such sweeping, unbroken contumely of the woman of today as did those unerring exhibitors of popular feeling in former times.

The popular thought of our day is voiced in fiction, then verse and an incessant play of humor. By what is freely written by most authors and freely read by most people is shown our change in circumstances and change in feeling. In old romances the woman was nothing save beautiful, high-born, virtuous and perhaps "accomplished." She did nothing but love and hate, obey or disobey, and be handed here and there among villain, hero and outraged patient, screaming, fainting or bursting into floods of tears, as seemed called for by the occasion.

In the fiction of today women are continually taking larger place in the action of the story. They are given personal characteristics beyond those of physical beauty. And they are no longer content to be; they do. They are showing qualities of bravery, endurance, strength, foresight and power for the swift execution of well-conceived plans. They have ideas and purposes of their own; and even when, as in so many cases described by the more reactionary novelists, the efforts of the heroine are shown to be entirely futile, and she comes back with a rush to the self-effacement of marriage with economic dependence, still the efforts were there. Disprove as he may, use his art to oppose and condemn as he may, the true novelist is forced to chronicle the distinctive features of his time; and no feature is more distinctive of this time than the increasing individualization of woman. With lighter touch, but with equally

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The Builders' Column
By Teddy

THE time has come, comrades, and it means that you either must buckle right down to work now, or lose ground. We need subscriptions as bad as hungry children need food.

The warm weather no doubt put a vacation fever into your bones, and we may blame this as the cause of the falling off in our subscription list, but do not shirk your duty. That duty means a whole lot to us when it is fulfilled.

It may be harder just now than at any other time of the year, and you may think that our call for subscriptions is getting quite frequent here of late. We must make this appeal, however, and hope you will come back good and strong with your answer next week.

We have come to the grade in our journey upward where the wheels on our vehicle are beginning to slide, although we have a full pressure of steam on. You know the policy of the locomotive engineers when they strike a steep hill or slipping rails. They sand the tracks for a solid footing. That's what we must do—or rather, you must do. Sand the tracks and sand them good and plenty. We will do the rest. The high pressure of steam under which we have been working will be kept up, but you must help us from the outside. We need your help badly. Are you willing to loan it to us?

It is bad enough to have to stand still, but it will be worse if we were to go backward. We are asking you for subscriptions to offset this pending catastrophe.

Never, since the existence of the HERALD did we have to back water; and neither do we want to begin now. One way out of this hole can be brought about by each and every one of you sending in one new subscription to the HERALD for one year. Can anything look easier, or be easier, than getting one subscription, one solitary one?

We will not try to deceive that. It surely passes without a doubt. I think there needs to be no more figuring as to how we can overcome this difficulty, for you will all be ready to hand over that solitary one without more sounding of taps on our part. Do it now, right away, before you lay the paper aside. Delay may mean more than you really think, so don't take any chances, but wade right

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"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Laurence Gronlund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

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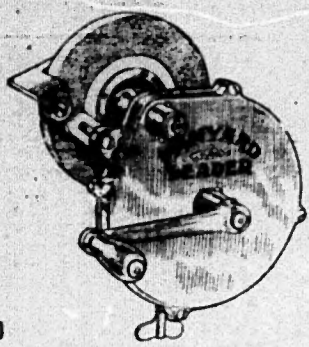
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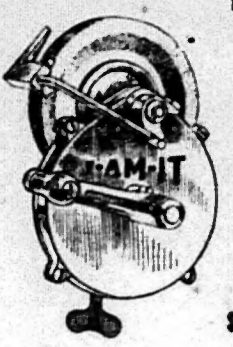
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Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

Milltown: This farmers' local is always to the front. At the meeting which Comrade Jacobs held there last week, there were eight applications, five of whom were women. They will hold a picnic Sunday, Aug. 8, on the grounds of Comrade Ide. Milltown comrades have a farmers' co-operative store, a co-operative creamery and a farmers' mutual telephone company. They are now studying up the co-operative movement in Denmark, most of the members being Danes. During the last month they secured twenty-five to thirty subscriptions for the HERALD.

Centuria: At this place the "leading citizens" tried to freeze out Comrade Jacobs by standing at a distance

while he was speaking on the street. The rest of the population seemed afraid to approach while this state of things lasted. But after Comrade Jacobs had held forth for twenty minutes the ice began to break and all the villagers flocked around him.

Oscola: Comrade Staples writes: "Comrade Jacobs spoke to a good-sized audience on our street last Monday evening, July 26. Comrade Jacobs understands his subject and makes a good impression on his audience. This is a farming county, and the farmers are prosperous with present prices and crops. But many are studying the subject of Socialism and in a short time will be our strongest members. Let the good work go on."

Gaylord Dates: Senator W. R. Gaylord will give Wisconsin ten days immediately after Labor day. All locals waiting him as a speaker should apply at once.

Jacobs Dates: Washburn, Friday, Aug. 6; Ashland, Aug. 7; Glidden, Aug. 8; Rhineland, Aug. 9; Antigo, Aug. 10; Wausau, Aug. 11, 12 and 13; Wausau, Aug. 14 and 15; Parfreyville, Aug. 16; Coloma, Aug. 17.

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Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Wilhelm Hehrens, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Wilhelm Hehrens, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to John M. Gossamer, by this Court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Wilhelm Hehrens deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and allowed by said court, at its next term in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Wilhelm Hehrens, deceased, be examined and allowed before this court, at its next term in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of which said claims and demands will be examined and allowed as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1909.
By the Court: PAUL W. CARPENTER, County Judge.
Attorney at Law: R. E. L. S. N. R.

Base Ball

Social-Democratic Baseball League.

Standing of the Clubs:

Club	Won	Lost	Perc.
20th Ward	5	3	.625
21st Ward	2	3	.500
S. D. Herald	2	3	.500
Coming Nations	3	3	.500
17th Ward	3	3	.500

Only one game was played in the Social-Democratic league last Sunday. This game was played in the morning between the 20th Warders and the 17th Warders. The 20th Warders won out in a well played game, by a score of 6 to 5. Both teams put up a grand article of ball and the games next Sunday should be well attended, for the players in the league are certainly delivering the goods.

Following is the score:
20th Ward S. D. 6-0 20040000-6
17th Ward S. D. 1-0 0001300-5
Struck out by Buchholz, 7; by Jenke 5.

Bases on balls: by Jenke 3; by Buchholz 3.
Hits: 20th Ward, 7; 17th Ward, 8.
Errors: 17th Ward, 3; 20th Ward, 1.
Umpire: Gardner. Time of game, 1 hour, 30 minutes.

The following teams will face each other in the Social-Democratic series next Sunday afternoon at the Social-Democratic Baseball park, corner of Russell and Howell avenues.

2:15: 21st Ward S. D. vs. Coming Nations.
3:45: Social-Democratic Herald vs. 17th Ward S. D.

Batteries: 21st Ward, Hiller, Struck and Urbanek.
Coming Nations, Denter and Bunde.
Social-Democratic Herald, Kendall, Buss or Johnson and Haagen.

17th Ward, S. D., Dostal, Jenke and King.
All the teams are now making a desperate fight for first place in the league in next Sunday's game between 21st Ward and the Coming Nations. Both teams will make a vigorous effort to win, for both are tied for second place. The Social-Democratic Herald has also .500 per cent, and if they win they will be tied for second place. On the other hand, the 17th Warders are determined to get out of the cellar championship place, and in order to do this they must win next Sunday's game.

The managers of the league have set aside next Sunday afternoon at the park as "machinists' day," and a large delegation of machinists is expected to turn out and witness the double-header. The teams will represent the following unions: Social-Democratic Herald, Machinists' Union No. 66; 21st Ward, S. D., Machinists Union No. 284-248; 17th Ward, S. D., Machinists Union No. 300-301; Buch & Baumele's Coming Nations, Machinists' Union No. 3.

Branch Meetings Next Week.
The following branch meetings will be held next week in Milwaukee county:

SUNDAY.
Slavonian Branch of Milwaukee, at Mattir hall, 163 Reed street.
MONDAY.
County Central Committee, at Paschen's hall, 245 Chestnut street.

TUESDAY.
21st Ward Branch, Raschig's Hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers Sts., South Milwaukee Br., 1811 Rasson Ave.
West Allis Branch, 5619 Greenfield avenue.

WEDNESDAY.
Nineteenth Ward Branch, Eckelmann's hall, 109 Lisbon avenue.
Sixteenth Ward Branch, Fenski's hall, Twenty-ninth and Clybourn.

THURSDAY.
Seventeenth Ward Branch, Old Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinckinnick avenues.
Fourteenth Ward Branch, 702 Forest Home avenue.
Twelfth Ward Branch, Hoff's hall, 961 Kinckinnick avenue.

FRIDAY.
Twentieth Ward Branch, Harrmann's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and Clarke street.
Twenty-third Ward branch, at 400 Thirteenth avenue.
Thirteenth Ward Branch, Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright Sts.

SATURDAY.
Fifteenth Ward Branch, Sclafani's hall, corner Mitchell and Milwaukee.
Consolidated, Third, Fourth and Seventh, 344 Sixth street.
Sixth Ward Branch, 612 Third St. West Side Young People's Socialist League, Siegel hall, n.w. cor. Twelfth and Walnut streets.

The gradual rise of the cities of Christendom is one of the most interesting and significant things in written history. Socialists should put up on it. Send a nickel for a copy of "Socialism and the City," by W. D. S. Gaylord, this office. Twenty-five for a dollar.

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EVERY LOCAL GET A LOCAL

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Why the Coopers Strike

Beer Barrel Coopers' Union No. 30 is on strike at the shops of the Pabst Brewing company, the Schlitz Brewing company, the Blatz Brewing company, the Jung Brewing company, the Cream City Brewing company, the Miller Brewing company, the Gentemann Brewing company, and the Milwaukee Brewery company.

The above named brewing companies are members of the Milwaukee Brewers' Association. With this association Coopers' Union No. 30 had a contract, which expired March 1. Before the old contract expired a new one was submitted. Negotiations were pending for four and one-half months, and in order to get an amicable settlement with the Brewers' Association, Coopers' Union No. 30 receded from its demand of 45 cents to 40 cents per hour. Still encountering opposition to this reasonable demand, Coopers' Union No. 30, in order to continue harmonious relations with the Brewers' Association, made two propositions, to wit: That Coopers' Union No. 30 would accept the increase in wages offered by the Brewers' Association, of 75 cents per week, and enter into an one year's agreement, or would accept 37½ cents per hour and enter into a three years' agreement; provided such agreement would be signed by noon, July 13.

As neither proposition was accepted by the committee of the Brewers' Association, there was no other alternative, except to accept

75 cents per week increase in wages and enter into a three years' agreement, or else strike to obtain a living wage. The latter proposition was unanimously approved by every member of Coopers' Union No. 30, and they laid down their tools, in all the above named breweries accordingly.

The action of Coopers' Union No. 30 has been endorsed by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, the Wisconsin State Federation in convention assembled, and the Coopers' International Union.

The members of Beer Barrel Coopers' Union No. 30 have never refused to lend their moral and financial support to organized labor in its struggle for better conditions, and they now ask the moral support of organized labor in their struggle. The wages heretofore paid to the Beer Barrel Coopers of Milwaukee, for the amount and quality of the work produced were the lowest in the United States.

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Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The 23d Ward Branch, S. D. P., held its annual picnic at Teske's grove last Sunday afternoon.

Next Sunday afternoon the various branches composing the 6th, 13th, 20th and 21st Wards will hold their annual picnic at John's grove, Green Bay avenue. In order to reach this grove take Milwaukee-Northern car to Highway No. 1, thence walk three blocks east. Various kinds of games have been arranged for this occasion and all the comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend.

The Aurora Singing society has also arranged for a monster basket picnic to be held next Sunday afternoon at Teske's grove. In order to reach this grove take a Greenfield ave.-West Allis car to Hawley Road and 22nd avenue. From there it is about ten minutes walk to the grove. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The management of the Social-Democratic Baseball league hereby kindly requests the various branches to remit the necessary tickets sold as soon as possible, due to the fact that payment on the bank contract must be made from time to time. All money for baseball tickets will be received by E. T. Melms, secretary of the Social-Democratic Baseball league.

Following are the picnics so far arranged for:

Aug. 15—Croatian Socialist Singing Society, Berninger's park, at South Pierce street and Twenty-sixth avenue.
Aug. 22—Twelfth Ward branch, Hinkelbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue car line.
Aug. 28—Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

Office of County Treasurer.

Notice is hereby given that so much of each lot, tract or parcel of land described in the following statement, as may be necessary thereto, will on the Fourth Tuesday of August, 1909, being the Twenty-fourth day of said month, in my office in the Court House, in the City and County of Milwaukee, be sold by me at public auction, for the payment of the taxes assessed and levied thereon in the year 1907, together with interest and charges due thereon, as provided by law.

Sale will commence at 9 o'clock a.m. in my office, in the Court House, in the City and County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

JULIUS J. GOETZ, Treasurer of Milwaukee County, Wis.

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Description Lot Block

Aetna Park Subdivision in

Sec. 14 of Section 27 and

W. 1/4 of Section 27.

24 24

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5

6 6

7 7

8 8

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23 23

Wisconsin OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS
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Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.
W. A. Jacobs, Charles Sandberg.

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NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Anagnost, Karel William Kaufmann, Kresusha, W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.

The regular meeting of the State Executive Board was held on Aug. 1, with Comrades Berger, Seidel and Rummel present and Comrades Melms, Thompson and Gaylord absent. The vacancy caused by the resignation of F. Brockhausen on the board never having been filled, the board elected Comrade Brockhausen to succeed himself. The motion was carried that a tour be arranged for Carl D. Thompson in the latter part of September or the early part of October. It was also decided to send out a circular letter to the branches in regard to raising the campaign deficit fund.

E. H. Thomas,
State Secretary.

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Social-Democrats at Work

School Directors Want City Branch of State University

The first working meeting of the new Milwaukee School Board, the first having been a mere formal organization, took place Tuesday evening, with the Social-Democratic members taking an active part and giving promise of something more than routine for the months to follow. Several interesting debates were precipitated in which two of our members, Mrs. Victor Berger and Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, took well-sustained parts. Mrs. Berger began her School Board career by showing notable ability in debate, and the teachers have in her a champion who will voice their rights every time the right is on their side. Frederick Heath signified his entry upon the work by introducing a resolution to request the Wisconsin State University to establish a branch in Milwaukee, in a building to be provided by the School Board. Many young people now having to deny themselves a completed education because of the prohibitive expense of remaining in another city for study. The resolution is a protest against the growing tendency to drive our youth into the factory with a merely rudimentary education. If they cannot go to the University, the University is to come to them. A committee of three is to be named to confer with the University regents. The proposal met with instant favor and will probably be recommended by the committee on course of instruction, to which it was referred.

The fight of the evening concerned the case of a Miss Hull, teacher of history in the West Side High School. For years she has had a rating of A, but this year, when the teachers with the A rating in the high schools are to be made heads of departments, she was given a B rating. The principal of the school, Prof. McLeneghan, gives her the highest praise as a teacher, but did not favor her for administrative work, and wished to hold the place open. There was a strong element of injustice in the case, it being in effect a demotion, and the Social-Democratic members took the teacher's side. Mrs. Whitnall submitted a minority report, which was debated with effect by herself, Mrs. Berger and others and it was finally adopted by a vote of 8 to 5. This puts Miss Hull in Class A and gives her a department.

The salary question was up in relation to the carpenter foreman, painter foreman and chief janitor, and Director H. C. Raasch made a clear and convincing statement of the necessity for the change.

Director Mowry moved to table, seconded by Kissing, but this was lost, 4 to 9. The report was then adopted by a like vote. The "tax-payers' money" plea was advanced in the case of a small salary raise for two of the employees of the secretary's office, Director Heath making a plea for a more adequate increase because of the high cost of living. The matter was referred. The budget for the year was adopted.

The president reappointed John J. Handley, business agent of the Machinists, and A. J. Lindemann, manufacturer, to succeed themselves as Trade School directors.

The Health Resolution.

The following is the full text of the resolution by Director Heath regarding the University:

Socialists in County Board Work for Penny Lunches

Many interesting facts were brought out last Monday at the joint meeting of the committees on charitable and penal institutions and laws and legislation of the County Board, when the appropriation for penny lunches for needy school children was discussed.

One of the most significant of these facts was the statement that many of the children in the public schools require these lunches because their mothers are at work all day and cannot prepare food for their little ones. From one school alone, and this by no means in the poorest district of the city, the principal reported forty mothers absent from home all day, and the children left alone without proper food.

Here is a pointer for those who claim that "Socialism would break up the home!"

Another important fact, although by no means a new one, was the greater mental efficiency of the needy children after the establishment of the penny lunches. This is the prevailing testimony of educators in all parts of the world, wherever the system of feeding hungry school children has been given a trial. Of course, Milwaukee has proved no exception. A letter from Supt. Pearce testified to the beneficial effects of the system.

The principal of the same school, Mr. O'Hanlon of the school in the Twenty-second District, testified that many bad cases of truancy had been entirely cured by the penny lunch system.

The proposition to appropriate \$5,000 for this purpose was favorably reported by the committees, by a vote of 3 to 2.

It is difficult to understand the mental or moral viewpoint of those who could vote against this humane and wise measure.

Since it is a proved fact that this measure makes for the moral and mental improvement of Milwaukee's children, since only a very shortsighted policy can begrudge expenditure for the making of good and intelligent citizens, and since these little ones are actually suffering—how can our capitalistic politicians stand on a legal quibble?

Ald. Melms Voices Protest of Polish Citizens

In the board of aldermen Monday afternoon, Ald. Melms presented a petition prepared by a big mass meeting of Polish citizens who have been forced to the point of rebellion against the conduct of at least two South Side police officers, who seemed to imagine that the dignity of police authority demanded the free clubbing of people because they were Polish and poor. The names of the two officers against whom there is the most complaint were given and the demand made that they be dismissed from the service of the city. It is announced that damage suits against the city will be instituted for the assaults committed by the two men.

Ald. Melms also introduced a resolution instructing Ald. at-Large Adler to bring in an itemized account of the moneys handled by him as chairman of the legislative committee of the council, for the trips made to Madison last year during the legislative session. Adler, it appears, drew \$500 from the city to pay the transportation and expenses of the aldermen going to Madison in the interest of the Milwaukee bills, and there has been a great deal of talk about the way he disbursed, or failed to disburse, the money.

The aldermen paid their own way expecting that Adler would repay them, and there the trouble began. It is rumored that he has not settled up with all of them to this day, and that he tried to pay some on the installment plan until they rebelled.

Ald. Seidel made a final effort in behalf of the residents around Union Cemetery against the addition of more land to the already city-surrounded burying ground, but the aldermen were with the cemetery owners rather than with the residents of that section. The Social-Democrats wanted the city to reserve the right for the removal of the dead when the future interests of the city required it and the right to build a roadway through the cemetery, which already acts as a dividing barrier between the two portions of the city that flank it, but these were promptly voted down.

Trades Council Urges County Board as to Penny Lunches

Whereas, Investigation has proved that there are in the public schools of the city and county of Milwaukee many children who are suffering from an insufficiency of food; and

Whereas, All experienced educators agree that underfed and suffering children are in no condition for study and that instruction given to such children is almost wasted; and

Whereas, Statistics of disease and crime show that these ill-nourished and stunted children ultimately furnish inmates for our hospitals, jails and prisons, to no small extent; and

Whereas, A civilized community should hold itself responsible for the welfare of its rising generation, and unless it takes practical measures for their proper care and protection it will be punished for its cruel indifference by mental, physical and moral disease in its midst; and

Whereas, Private charity has proved itself inadequate to deal with this problem of the underfed little ones; and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the County Clerk of Milwaukee County, and published in the official papers of the Federated Trades Council.

It was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him.

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the drag—and so it was."

"Next, chairs were endowed to universalize to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had to be there to relieve the pain of him; that even if he got out he could not walk because of lack of experience in walking."

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken out of him."

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off; finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all!

"And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was."

"Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.'"

"That man was a Socialist!"

AT THE THEATERS

NEW STAR.

The Star Show Girls company, which opens a week's engagement at the New Star theater tomorrow afternoon, bears the distinction of including in its roster the names of some of the best known stellar lights of the vaudeville stage, Baker and Lyon, James Dixon, Fay Odell, Nicodemus and White, Dew Adams, Anderson and Reynolds, Violet Moore and a singing and dancing chorus of thirty beautiful and graceful girls. The show opens with a musical burlesque entitled "The Seminary Maidens," which is a rip-roaring comedy interspersed with an endless number of tawful and catchy songs.

Siege of Jericho

The Gregory and Newton Fire Works Company, producing the great outdoor spectacle, the Siege of Jericho, which is to be presented here starting Saturday, Aug. 7, and continuing up to and including Aug. 15, have complied with every historical detail connected with this tragic event, in portraying as accurately as possible the stirring events of that memorable time. These performances will be under the auspices of Battery A and Co. D of the Wisconsin National Guard, in a mammoth outdoor enclosure, located at corner of Thirtieth and Clybourn streets.

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Receipt Books
of smaller size; 50 blanks in a book. Price 10c, postpaid.

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Schafkopf Score Cards
bearing the union label. Good for four players, 80 hands. Price 15c per doz., \$1.00 per hundred, if called for; by mail, 20c per doz., \$1.50 per hundred.

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Every man wishes to protect himself and his family against the misfortunes that may come in the future. For this reason he denies himself some of the pleasures of the present and saves part of his earnings. It is a very good plan to teach the children to do this while they are young and learn easily by copying their elders. After savings have been created do not hoard them at home, where they may be stolen, but deposit them in this Bank, where they will be safe and will begin to earn for you.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee



1st
NATIONAL BANK
MILWAUKEE



1st
NATIONAL BANK
MILWAUKEE

Let Wauwatosa Wake Up!

There was a small newspaper item floating round the Milwaukee papers last week to the effect that the so-called dike in Wauwatosa was to be drained, the embankment leveled and the space now occupied by the half-mile long sheet of water used for railway sidetracks and switches.

It was a small item because probably it was thought that it was a small matter. But it ought to be a big matter to the people of Wauwatosa and they ought to be up in arms over the thing.

The dike was constructed many years ago, when the village, now a city, was in its infancy. A strip a quarter of a block wide was marked off along the valley, an embankment built and water from the river above the village turned into it, and thus a fine water power was secured for the old saw-mill and the grist mill now standing in the center of the village. But the dike was more than a mere business proposition—it was a source of never-failing delight to the young people of the village—the successive young people for all the years that have flown. In summer it provided splendid bathing opportunities, and every early summer evening the farmer boys and the village boys congregated there for their swim. In summer also it afforded fishing for the youngsters and occasionally a little boating. And in winter a finer skating pond could not be found, then or now.

If this beautiful and useful asset

to the picturesqueness of Wauwatosa is lost to the people of that community, they will probably have their own slothfulness of mind to thank for it. Just when all other places are spending money to produce civic betterment, ornamentation and health and recreation utilities, Wauwatosa sleepily says nothing when the calamity herein outlined threatens her. Let her awaken. Let her ascertain just what the ownership of the dike consists in, and of her own rights with regard to it. Let her, if necessary, spend money to avoid the calamity, either in protecting her ownership rights, if such exist, or in procuring other land and trading it to the railroad for its sidetrack purposes. That done, then let Wauwatosa show a tardy appreciation of the utility of the dike.

Let it clean it up, protect it from water contamination from the county buildings, erect swimming houses for all the residents (male, female, youth and adult), or a great natatorium building to span a part of the fine body of water. Let her provide for public skating and other healthful exercises in winter and surround the water with parking, seats, boat landings, and a special caretaker in charge all the time.

Wake up, Wauwatosa! Other communities would give thousands of dollars to have such a beauty spot as the dike is even now. Don't sit by and see it obliterated to your own hurt!

Frederic Heath.

absent. The families of Socialists were not aspersed and it was inferentially conceded that a man could be a Socialist and a clean man at the same time. This much we can acknowledge. On the other hand, it was filled with plenty of false witness, too numerous to be specified at just this present moment. It is not this we would call attention to here. What may be mentioned is the fact that the *Citizen* sets forth the claim that it is the great friend of the labor cause and that the church is likewise, and that therefore labor has no need to look to Socialism. And yet the *Citizen* refuses right along to use the union label, and there is the further fact that the Wiltzins Company, which publishes the Catholic Directory, has a very bad labor record and is still hostile to the printers and will not recognize the union. Talk may be all right, but works are more convincing. If the cause of labor is believed in, the best way to show it is to show it.

Is There No Decency in Milwaukee?

Tuesday evening, while the School Board was carrying on its work in the city hall for the uplift of humanity through education and decency, there floated in through the open windows the discordant notes of the side show fakirs and the roistering crowds below in the streets set apart by our eminently decent-city fathers for the Homecoming "Midway."

The situation was typical of city life—education trying to lift the people, commercialism trying to demoralize and lower them. Certainly a good part of the side shows given place along Market street by the city administration have been a scandal to the morals of the town. Milwaukee has not done itself proud in the eyes of homecomers in setting before them such filth and gilded trumpery.

Many of the side shows have presented harem dancers, women trained to disport themselves and flaunt their fleshly charms in a lascivious way, and some of these immoral dances have been given with open tent doors so as to be particularly visible from the street. And young girls who strayed along the street with their escorts were con-

fronted with sights to bring the blush to their faces and to attack their natural feelings of decency.

Drunkenness and boisterous conduct on the part of a certain element began to manifest itself Tuesday on the downtown streets, especially City Hall Square and Market street.

If the politicians who run Milwaukee cannot have a public affair for the city without a mixture of indecency and wide-open townism along with it, it is about time the decent element called a decided halt, no matter whether the hotel-keepers and street railway and the dives make less money or not.

Ruskin's Views

"Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons. All means of public transit should be provided at public expense, by public determination, where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder. Neither road, nor railroad, nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses, and no more. All dividends are simply a tax on the traveler, and the goods, levied by the persons to whom the road or canal belongs, for the right of passing over his property, and this right should at once be purchased by the nation and the original cost of the roadway—be it of gravel, iron, or adamant—at once defrayed by the nation, and then the whole work of the carriage of persons or goods done for ascertained prices, by salaried officers, as the carriage of letters is done now."—John Ruskin, 1868.

The Supreme Court

"It is easy to see in the exaltation of the Federal judiciary a survival of the old medieval doctrine that the king can do no wrong. In fact much the same attitude of mind which made monarchy possible may be seen in this country in our attitude toward the Supreme Court. As long as the people revered the king his irresponsible power rested on a secure foundation. To destroy the popular belief in his superior wisdom and virtue was to destroy the basis of his authority. Hence all criticism of the king or his policy was regarded as an attack on the system itself and treated accordingly as a serious political crime. There are indications . . . that popular faith in the infallibility of the Supreme Court has been much shaken in recent years. . . . It is but natural that the wealthy and influential classes who have been the chief beneficiaries of this system should have used every means at their command to exalt the Supreme Court and therefore secure general acquiescence in its assumption and exercise of legislative authority."—Prof. J. Allen Smith, University of Washington.

As soon as we begin to feel angry in argument we are no longer arguing for the sake of the truth, but for ourselves.—Carlyle.

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This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucius S. Hall, with the utmost care from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

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Concert Every Sunday Afternoon and Evening

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Respectfully yours, MAX FRANK

Corner of Locust and Bottom St.

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Just a Nice Cool Spot, where you can take your Refreshments under big shady trees

Concert Every Sunday Afternoon and Evening

Ladies and Gentlemen Cordially Invited

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